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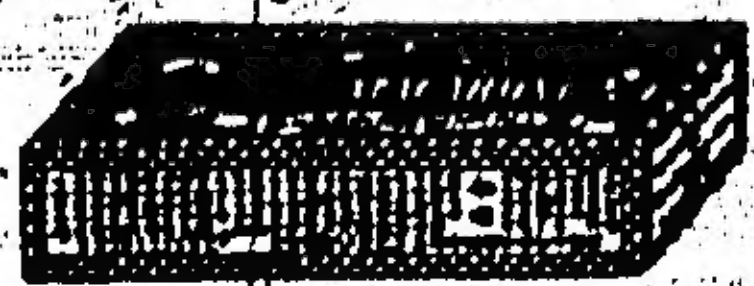
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PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

VETOING RESOLUTION TO DECLARE PEACE.

Washington, D.C., May 27th.—Following is the text of President Wilson's message vetoing the peace resolution.

To the House of Representatives:
I return herewith, without my signature, House Joint Resolution 327, intended to repeal the Joint Resolution of April 6th, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the Joint Resolution of December 7th, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and to declare a state of peace.

I have not felt at liberty to sign this resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place an ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honour of the United States.

The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German Empire without exacting from the German Government any action by which it might right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we professed it was our purpose to assist when we entered the war. Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness that can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain?

The attainment of these purposes is provided for in the Treaty of Versailles in terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany. Do we now propose to join in the effort to secure them?

We entered the war most reluctantly. Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war, and at last did so only because they became convinced that it could not in truth be regarded as only a European war, but must be regarded as a war in which civilization itself was involved and human rights of every kind were being trampled underfoot. Moreover, when we entered the war we set forth very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest. This Joint Resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but it does make a complete surrender of the rights of the United States as far as the German Government is concerned.

A Treaty of Peace was signed at Versailles on the twenty-ninth of June last which did seek to accomplish the objects which we had declared to be in our minds, because all the great Governments and peoples which united against Germany had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in common solemnly embodied them in communications to the German Government preliminary to the Armistice of November 11th, 1918. But the treaty as signed at Versailles has been rejected by the Senate of the United States, though it has been ratified by Germany. By that rejection and by its methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own, unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other Governments and peoples.

Notwithstanding the fact that, upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interests, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish State, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great Powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted and in part consummated.

We have now, in effect, declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations, or the sacredness of international obligations, or the safety of independent peoples. Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, as inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens, and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization.

I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons why I have felt it incumbent upon me to withhold my signature.

WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, May 27th, 1920.

THE PRICE OF RICE AT SHANGHAI.

DRASTIC ACTION TO CRUSH RICE PROFITEERS.

The Shanghai Gazette states that plans are being rapidly matured to smash the rice profiteers and relieve the local rice districts.

Leading Cantonese business-men are taking active measures in consultation with the directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Shiploads of rice are to be imported from Hongkong and Saigon for distribution at cost price to the people, who are now suffering at the hands of the unscrupulous profiteers.

On June 25th, the price of rice was quoted at \$15.70, and the rice dealers assert that prices will go up higher still.

It is an exaggeration to say that the whole Chinese population is greatly alarmed, and the growing unrest may develop into a serious panic. Sporadic riots are reported—Chinese industrial and financial circles fear that unless relieved the local rice districts may lead to widespread rioting and are therefore urging prompt and drastic action.

M. PAINELEVE'S APPOINTMENT HIS WORK AS TECHNICAL ADVISER.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 26th.

With reference to our report that M. Paineleve will temporarily be attached to the Ministry of Communications as a technical adviser, we have been asked by M. Paul Paineleve to publish the following statement in both foreign and Chinese papers:—

Under special instructions from His Excellency Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Chinese Republic, Mr. Yeh Kung-sho, High Commissioner for Industry, who was specially dispatched to Europe and America last year by the Chinese Government to make investigations, in the name of the China-tung Pu, signed an agreement with M. Paul Paineleve, ex-Prime Minister of France, appointing M. Paineleve technical adviser in connection with the proposed reorganization and unification of the Chinese railways, and not as an ordinary adviser to the Peking Government.

M. Paineleve is now represented by M. Taton and M. Nudal in the conference of the Technical Board of the Ministry of Communications. On account of this, the salary and allowance of the technical adviser are being used for the maintenance of his staff of the scientific and technical mission to China this time, and M. Paineleve will not draw one single dollar for himself. In addition, M. Paineleve and his members will make careful investigations into Chinese fine arts, educational and economical matters during their sojourn in this ancient country for securing useful materials for writing books after their return to Europe.

In addition to the conferring of an honorary degree of Doctor of the Paris University on His Excellency Hsu, M. Paineleve has brought four letters of introduction from four French Presidents, including M. Deschanel, to the chief executive of China, which will be presented to His Excellency Hsu after they have been duly translated into the Chinese language. Further, when passing through Washington, en route to the Far East in May last, M. Paineleve was asked by Mr. Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, and General Pershing, former commander-in-chief of the American troops in France, to convey two autograph letters for President Hsu.

The special mission of M. Paineleve is to study technical affairs concerning the proposed nationalization of the Chinese railways in conjunction with Allied members of the Technical Board, and there will be no collision of interests with British, American and other Allied friends in China, because he wishes only co-operation and mutual assistance. As M. Paineleve is deeply interested in the development of Western and Chinese civilization, he has been offered and accepted the post of Chancellor of the Chinese Institute for Higher Studies in the Paris University, with M. Deschanel and Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as honorary presidents. The French scientific and technical mission, under M. Paineleve, will remain in Peking about one month, and then visit some of the important provincial capitals previous to its return to Europe in September next. The members of the mission are: M. Bonel, M. Nadal, M. Martin and M. Bonnard. The last represents the French Foreign Office.

A PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION.

If I had my way they would emulate the Danes, "God Save the King!" and "Boor for the British People!"

This bombshell burst from the lips of a British person, the Rev. B. G. Boucher, whose Hampstead parish hall was being used for a prohibition meeting presided over by Prof. Hamilton from Kentucky. Mr. Boucher broke in on the meeting during a speech by another person, Canon Masterman, with the remark:

"Something has been given to man to make him stronger than temptation. Had Canon Masterman been with me in New York three weeks ago he would not make such a speech. He would have seen that American prohibition was not for the rich and the poor alike. Rich Americans have their drinks, while the poor are deprived of them."

My only regret that this meeting is being held in a consecrated spot—in a building where, through my sense of respect for God, I feel debarred from using language which I would wish to use. I protest first, through patriotism, at a moment when the task laid on Britain is the heaviest in her history. This ill advised attempt to embitter and divide the nation is treacherous.

"There is no question but that the movement is calculated to raise greater feeling against the royal family. By intrenching upon the liberty of the people you are guilty of incalculable wrong. I protest against it in the name of God."

Mr. Boucher spoke of the industries calling for every ounce of energy by the workers. "By what right are you going to deprive the workers of what is both their food and drink?" he asked. "It becomes the clergy to pour scorn on the brewer, to whom the church is deeply indebted. I fail to understand the attitude which will accept money from the brewers on one hand and write calumnies against them on the other."

"Look to yourselves, men and women, and think for yourselves! I ask you to weigh very seriously your words and actions regarding this matter as you love your country and your God."

M. Gotz, a partner in the firm of Wisotzky, bequeathed to the Jewish National Fund £20,000 for the purpose of buying land in Palestine which shall remain the inalienable property of the Jewish people.

SERVICE CONTRACTS IN CHINA.

A RESTRAINING CLAUSE DECISION IN TIENTSIN CASE.

Judgment was given last week by the Hon. C. S. Levinger, judge of the U.S. Court for China, in the case in which Messrs. Franoir, Daniel & Co., Inc. sued R. Y. Hall for an order restraining the defendant from engaging in the paint business in China, pursuant to the terms of a contract for service entered into between the parties.

The hearing took place in Tientsin. His Honour's Judgment was as follows:

On May 13th, 1918, the parties to this cause entered into a written contract by which plaintiff employed defendant for a term of three years in the capacity of a technical paint man for the furtherance of their paint business in China. Defendant undertakes thereby that he would "not at the expiration of this contract, and for a period of three years thereafter engage in or enter the employ of another party in China in the same capacity."

In February, 1920, defendant left plaintiff's employ and became the manager of a new concern in Tientsin known as the American Paint & Product Co., a statement of whose purposes, which defendant admits was practically as he gave it, appeared in a Tientsin newspaper to the effect that "the new company would give most of its time to painting, in the way of general sales, and to make a specialty of painting and decorating, while inter alia they would do a general import and export business."

Defendant also admits that in this connection he purchased paint and sought contracts for painting. On March 4th, 1920, plaintiff filed a complaint herein praying for an injunction to prevent defendant from in any way engaging in or entering into a paint business in China, application having been made for a restraining order and defendant on April 10th, signed an undertaking "to refrain from engaging in the paint business in any form pending the final hearing of this cause," whereupon the same was continued until the regular session at Tientsin.

The facts being thus indicated, the sole question is whether plaintiff is entitled, as a matter of law, to the ruling sought. The prohibition of entering into other employment, as we have seen is for a limited time, three years after the expiration of the contract. As the plaintiff alleges that defendant left his employ on or about February 1st, 1920, and as there is no averment of evidence of any opposition on the plaintiff's part to such a course, it is fair to assume that the employment was terminated by mutual consent and the three years period above mentioned would consequently run from February 1st, 1920.

The prohibition of this limit in time is free from the objections which led to the denial of a permanent injunction in the leading case decided by this Court. Moreover in that case the evidence disclosed that complainant had but one plant in China and that at Hankow, whereas in the case at bar it appears that plaintiff has no less than six offices in China, that it operates the paint business in these and other offices and transacts, according to the testimony, 75 percent. of all paint business in China including sales to missionaries in various parts and extensive contracts like the painting of signs for the British American Tobacco Co. It is clear, therefore, that the observations in the case cited as to the immobility of the business of a restriction applying to all of China are not applicable here and that plaintiff has made a showing of need for protection in its business which was wholly wanting in the other case.

The facts here, indeed, are much more nearly parallel to a recent decision of the Court in which such an injunction was granted, for while there the order applied to any place in China where the said company has or may have a branch of its business, it really operated in Shanghai alone since the testimony showed that no branch had then been established elsewhere.

Under the evidence in this case, we must find that the restrictions of the contract as regards both time and place are not unreasonable and that plaintiff is consequently entitled to the enforcement thereof. Defendant is accordingly enjoined from engaging or entering the employ of another party in China in the capacity of a technical paint man for three years from February 1st, 1920, and is further adjudged to pay the costs of this proceeding.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF INDIAN CREDULITY.

CHILD DEVoured BY CROCODILES.

A shocking case of infanticide, as outcome of an extraordinary type of belief, is reported from Bagerhat. A man named Bharat Bepari of the village of Kanthali, in P.S. Fakirhat, a zamindar by caste, all of whose children had died shortly after birth, had made a vow that he would offer his next born as a sacrifice to the crocodiles living in the famous Khanjehanali tank in the neighbourhood of Bagerhat. These crocodiles are regarded as holy and believed to be absolutely harmless by the lower-class of people of this locality and rumor has it that children had been offered to them in the past by ill-starred parents and brought back quite unharmed and untouched. In the beginning of May last, Bharat's wife gave birth to a son and on the 31st, May, when the baby was only 23 days old, the parents carried it to the tank and placed it on the landing as an offering to the holy crocodiles who to the latter bewilderment of the parents came there in a shoal at their call, and devoured it at once. Bharat and his wife have since been arrested and placed in custody on a charge of culpable homicide.

English is to be made an obligatory subject in one university school, 29 higher schools, and 15 preparatory schools of Lithuania. Besides this a number of English schools are to be opened in the autumn.

PEACEFUL PENETRATION IN SIBERIA.

JAPANESE EXPEDITIONS.

The *Osaka Mainichi* is sending two of its staff to investigate conditions in Siberia, particularly with a view to examining the situation from the point of view of extending trade between Japan and that country. The gentleman chosen, Messrs. Kuroda and Obata, are well-known in Japanese journalistic circles. They propose to proceed to the north of the Asiatic mainland first, sailing to the Sea of Okhotsk on the Kamchatka-bound steamer that periodically leaves Vladivostok for the northern ports.

They will land at Ayan, a port on the Sea of Okhotsk, and will proceed to Irkutsk. This route to Irkutsk—from ports on the Sea of Okhotsk across the steppes and forests—has been for a long time favoured by traders in Northern Siberia as being the shortest and most convenient route for delivering goods from the Okhotsk region to Irkutsk. The Vladivostok Provisional Government, alive to the commercial possibilities of this route, has assigned a sum of money to improve it.

The Japanese journalists will study conditions while making this journey, and will inform commercial circles in this country regarding the new material to be found in the district through which they will pass and the safest and most convenient trade routes to be followed.

Messrs. Kuroda and Obata expect to do the journey from the Okhotsk Sea port to Irkutsk in four weeks.

Another expedition will be undertaken for investigating the fishing possibilities along the coast of Vladivostok as far as the Imperial Harbour there. A schooner, the *Utsuri Maru*, equipped with wireless and fitted with a laboratory, has been chosen for the purpose. The head of the expedition will be Mr. Ujima, a member of the Japanese Fishermen's Association. Professor Kuroda, the well-known ichthyologist, will accompany the expedition.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

OPINION IN CANADA.

The leading papers in Canada have begun to discuss the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The general opinion seems to be that the Alliance has not served so well of late for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of China as many students of Far Eastern affairs would have desired, but until the return of settled conditions in Siberia and the establishment there of a permanent government have clarified the situation in the British Government must maintain the existing arrangement. The new status of the Dominions and the protection of their special interests, however, make an eventual re-casting of the Treaty necessary. With the pending definition of the diplomatic powers of the Dominions and the creation of some new machinery for dealing with the foreign affairs of the Empire, the whole question illustrates the need for an Imperial Conference at which all the Dominions may confer regarding the Alliance.

MR. WATT'S RESIGNATION.

PLENIPOTENTIARY AT END OF WIRE.

SYDNEY, June 26th.

Mr. Watt, interviewed in London referred to the various difficulties and differences arising out of Mr. Hughes' habit of interference. For example, he received a cable appointing him plenipotentiary at Spé, to represent Australia. The telegram at the same time naively directed him not to agree with any alterations in certain matters without Mr. Hughes' authority. Mr. Watt replied that he could not assume the garb of plenipotentiary with the powers of a telegram messenger.

With regard to the wool finance, Mr. Watt complained that Mr. Hughes had ruled direct to the British Government propositions quite different from those submitted by Mr. Watt.

BOLSHEVISM IN PERSIA.

SOVIET REPUBLIC DECLARED.

According to a Teheran dispatch, says the *Asahi*, the Red Revolutionary Committee have declared for the establishment of a Soviet Republic at Bost (some twenty miles south-east of Enzeli). In a wire to the American Legation they have asked it to communicate to the Governments at Teheran that the monarchical regime has been overthrown. They have protested against the continued presence of the British troops at Teheran.

DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.

The co-ordination of all the Bureau exercising control over public lands and public resources in the Territory of Alaska and the consolidation of the two American steamship lines that now serve Alaska are among the recommendations made to Mr. G. G. Payne, the Secretary of the Interior, by the Special Committee appointed to investigate plans proposed to accelerate the development of the Territory of Alaska. Mr. Payne approves the recommendations.

THE SHOOTING OF THE CHINESE DETECTIVE.

MISTAKEN FOR A ROBBER.
HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MR. WILLIAMS MAKES A LENGTHY STATEMENT.

The hearing of the case against William John Williams, of No. 55, Kennedy Road, on a charge of manslaughter was proceeded with yesterday, when accused was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. He was allowed out on a personal bail of \$250.

Mr. T. H. King (Deputy Superintendent of Police) conducted the prosecution and the accused was represented by Mr. F. E. Nash.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered by the defendant.

Mr. King, in outlining the facts of the case, said that it was admitted that the deceased constable met his death from a mistaken conception on the part of the defendant, but it was not admitted that in firing the rifle the defendant had any legal justification or any reasonable justification.

For some time past a number of burglaries or attempted burglaries had been perpetrated in the Wanchai district. At 11 p.m. on July 3rd, the deceased, who was a uniformed constable, was sent out in plain clothes with a detective on special patrol with instructions to watch suspected persons along Kennedy Road and watch for burglars or other suspicious characters.

At 11.40 p.m. they reached the terrace on which the defendant's house is situated—the first terrace on the left of the road, as one proceeded from the Royal Naval Hospital. A zig-zag path led up to the terrace. There were sixteen steps leading to the front door of each house. The two men, when they reached this terrace, examined the sides and back of the first house, on the east side of the terrace. The defendant's was the second house. He (Mr. King) might mention here, as it had some bearing on the case, that on June 18th a pane of glass in the front door of the defendant's house was broken, evidently in an attempt by someone to break into the house. The two Chinese constables examined the first house, and one of them proceeded along the whole front of the terrace, while the other remained at the end and, when the detective returned, both men ascended to the fourth step leading to the door of the defendant's house and sat there—the other detective on the west side, and the deceased on the west side. In this position they were screened except in front from view by the wall which flanked the flight of steps. After a few minutes they heard a slight noise two doors away from the defendant's house. The deceased got up and went down the steps to the path in front. As he reached that path, without any warning or word of challenge, a shot was fired, and the deceased fell to the ground at the bottom of the steps. The other detective then jumped up and called out in English and Chinese, "I am a policeman." In fact, the evidence would show that both men called out when the shot was fired. The shot was fired through one of the smaller panes of glass in the front door. The defendant came out, and, after realising what he had done, rendered first aid to the injured man, and called a doctor and did all he could in his power for the deceased. No imputation whatever was made against his subsequent attitude in the case. The detective was removed to the hospital where he died the following day. Mr. King added that defendant was a member of the Dockyard Recreation Club (shooting section), which would account for his being in possession of the rifle.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Y. K. To said: About 1.35 a.m. on the 4th instant Lo Kam was brought to hospital by Sergeant Kelly. He had two bullet wounds on the right thigh, the entry of the bullet being in the inner side of the right thigh about three inches above the knee joint. The exit was a much larger wound about the same level at the back of the thigh. There were some muscles protruding through the exit wound and the long bone of the thigh was also fractured in its lower third. He was suffering from extreme loss of blood and from profound shock. I had to give a transfusion of saline into the veins at once. His condition improved a few hours later and I operated on him at about 10 a.m. with his consent. I found the main arteries and veins and nerves completely torn. Under such circumstances there was practically no hope of saving the leg. After consulting Dr. Moore, I amputated the leg. He underwent the operation fairly well, but owing to extreme loss of blood and shock, which he had suffered since his injury he died at 1.20 p.m. The body was identified by Sergeant Kelly as of C.C. 511 Lo Kam. The cause of death was loss of blood and shock following the injury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, witness said that from the observation of the wound he thought the shot must have been fired at from a distance of about six to seven feet. He believed that the man received the wound while practically facing the door. From the condition of the wound he thought it was not a rebound but from a direct hit. There was no charring of the skin.

A photograph of the steps leading to the door was introduced as an exhibit.

DECEASED'S MOVEMENTS ON FATAL NIGHT.

Chi Heung, C.C. 248, said:—I am stationed at Wanchai. I paraded for duty on Saturday night at 11 p.m. with Lo Kam, deceased, and others. I left No. 2 Station with Lo Kam as I had instructions to go with him to Kennedy Road. We passed along Wanchai Road and through Morrison Hill. We were both in plain clothes. C.C. 511 was not a detective. We got to Kennedy Road at about 11.40 p.m. I went through a lane into a piece of vacant ground by house No. 55. When we first arrived by the terrace of houses we examined the piece of vacant ground. I proceeded along this piece of ground, had a look round and then came back the same way. We both of us then walked along the front of the houses and turned to the left towards the west. We walked to the end of the houses where we had a look round. Not finding anything we retraced our steps. We both of us sat on the stone steps of house No. 55. I am not sure which particular step we sat on. We were both sitting on the same step and had remained there for about two minutes when I heard a sound from the direction of No. 55. The deceased heard the sound and stood up. He went down the steps and stood on the left. He bent forward and looked towards house No. 54. I then heard a report of a fire-arm and the deceased called out, "I have been shot in the leg." I suspected that the bullet had been fired from the inside of the house. I did not know for certain at the time from where the shot came. I then called out in a loud voice, "I am a detective." I also called it out in Chinese and blew a whistle. Then a European with some ladies came out of the house. I went in to Mr. Young's house to get a telephone, and as I could not communicate with the station I went there to report. An Indian constable, who had come by then, took charge. When the deceased got up from the step to listen to the sound I remained sitting. I was there till after the shot was fired. Nobody called out, "Who are you?" or challenged in any way. I had visited the terrace previously at night on the 13th. I have been in Wanchai for three years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, I have been in the detective force for 12 years. I wore a suit of black pongee silk on the night in question. Lo Kam wore a suit of blue and black. He had shoes on. His trousers were not tucked up to the knee. I did not see whether he had any socks on. I was in the place about four minutes before I sat on the steps. I am not sure on what particular step we sat. The shot must have been fired at about 11.45 p.m.

Sergeant Kelly said: On Saturday night I was called out at 11.50 p.m. and went to Kennedy Road. Inspector Kent was already there. Deceased was lying on the path in front of the terrace of houses. I took the deceased to hospital about 1 a.m. and handed him over to Dr. To. On the morning of the 5th the body was identified by me as of Lo Kam. I sent the detectives out on duty on Saturday night at 11 p.m. My instructions were that they should patrol Kennedy Road and the terrace of houses. It was a special patrol on account of larcenies and burglaries which had been reported. The two men had been out together before. The previous night they had gone out at 1.30 a.m. but as a larceny had occurred at 11 p.m. the same night he sent them out the next day at 11.30 p.m. There were sixteen steps leading to the house. The distance from the door to the bottom of the step is twenty-five feet and to the boundary wall thirty-five feet. The distance along the front of the terrace is 45 paces. On June 18th I visited defendant's house as he had reported an attempted burglary. That was the occasion on which a pane of glass was smashed.

Mr. King: Did you see Mr. Williams and had you a discussion as to Police duties?

Mr. Nash: I object. The man has not been warned. Advantage must not be taken of his position.

Mr. Hutchison: I cannot understand what your objection is about.

Mr. King: This conversation refers to June 18th.

Continuing, witness said: Mr. Williams told me he had seen two men lurking round, and I replied "It may be two of my men."

Cross-examined: The men were on special patrol and they were allowed to use a certain discretion. I was asked out at 11.50 p.m. and reached there at midnight. I ordered the patrol out myself.

Mr. Nash: I take it that it is the practice of the Police when sending out special patrols to warn the residents of the locality?

Witness: Yes.

In this particular instance were the residents warned?—They were warned two months previously.

In the conversation you had with Mr. Williams you said it might have been your men?—That is so.

How is it that you remember this particular conversation?—Nothing special occurred at the time—I do remember it.

You were up at the house yesterday?—I think you approached Mr. Williams on this particular subject—I did.

Mr. Hutchison: On what subject?

Mr. Nash: On the subject of having had a conversation with him on June 18th.

Inspector Kent said: About 11.50 p.m. on the night of the 3rd I was in charge of room of No. 2 Station. A telephone message was received. I don't know from where, stating that a Chinese had been shot in Kennedy Road. Immediately after Chinese constable 48 and an Indian constable came into the station. The Chinese constable said that C.C. 511 had been shot in the leg opposite No. 55, Kennedy Road. I gave instructions for an ambulance and went to the scene. On arrival I saw C.C. 511 lying on his back. He had a wound on his right leg and he had lost a considerable quantity of blood. There was a piece of string round the leg as though somebody had tried to stop the bleeding. Unfortunately it was not tight enough, otherwise the man's life might have been saved. I tied another string and sent deceased to hospital in charge of Sergeant Kelly. Mr. Williams introduced himself to me and said "This is a regrettable affair; I thought they were thieves." I told him not to say anything more. I then asked him for the rifle and empty cylinder which he produced. I told Mr. Williams to report at No. 2 Station next morning and he did. He was then charged. When I arrived there I found that Mr. Williams and others had done everything they could for the man and had sent to the Naval Hospital for medical assistance. There had been 12 burglaries or attempts in European houses since April 19th. Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. Evans, lives at No. 56 and her place was entered on May 18th. A report was received from No. 55 on June 10th that a burglary had been attempted. I knew there was apprehension among European residents and put on special patrols, which were instituted ten weeks ago. That was because of a report received from Mr. Young Hee's house.

Cross-examined: I made an examination of the place after deceased was sent to hospital. There were blood marks all over, as if a lot of persons had been walking about the place.

Mr. Nash: I take it that the Police have special instructions not to trespass on private property?

Witness: Yes, except when under instructions from owners. I may say that Mrs. Evans asked for special protection as her husband is away.

Mr. Hutchison: The Police are quite justified in sitting on the steps if they are watching for thieves.

Continuing, witness said that the shot must have been fired downwards as there was a slope.

This closed the case for the prosecution. ACCUSED STATES HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. Nash reserved his defence but said that Mr. Williams wished to make a statement.

The usual warning was given and then Mr. Williams said that it was with very deep feelings that he stood before the Magistrate, and with his permission, he wished to make some observations on incidents which occurred previous to the present accident. He had occupied house No. 55, Kennedy Road since October 1st, 1919, and found it to be very pleasant up till Christmas night. Then the first burglary was attempted in Mr. Young's house, No. 54, when a man was found in the room, but managed to make his escape. Between then and May, 1920, several suspicious characters had been seen lurking around, though no actual attempt was made to enter the four houses in the terrace. In the early hours of the morning of May 18th a house occupied by Capt. Evans, No. 56, was entered by a burglar or burglars who had removed a pane of glass from the front door. The men had burnt some powder, the fumes of which would overcome the occupants. Mrs. Evans heard a noise down below and also smelt the smoke and putting a handkerchief over her mouth, went downstairs. She went to the back of the house and finding no one went up to her room. The next morning she found several articles missing from her room.

During the latter part of May several suspicious characters were seen by the residents loitering about the place and in the early hours of June 18th an attempt was made at his house, similar to the one at No. 56. The men had taken out a pane of glass. A friend, who was staying in his house at the time, saw the flicker of a light and called out from his room and asked if anything was the matter. Witness was just on the point of asking the same questions. They proceeded very cautiously down stairs and discovered that burglars had not gained admission. They searched the front portion of the terrace and found that the burglars had decamped. They blew a Police whistle and reported the matter to a European Sergeant who quickly got Sergeant Kelly on the scene. Since that day burglars had been several times on their verandahs, the latest occasion being on June 29th. In his opinion a burglar working on the verandah and trying to get into the front room would have where they could see anyone coming down stairs through the passage being slightly illuminated by a lamp in the street below. Therefore, when he got down there was nobody to be seen. He waited on Tuesday and the following nights, watching so as to allow his wife and children to go to sleep. On Friday night at 11.30 p.m. the man employed by Mr. Young appeared to him to protect Mr. Young's son from burglars who were attempting to get into the house. She proceeded to the house and found that the iron gates had been opened. The man had seen a man trying the front door and the man had run away before he arrived on the scene. The matter was reported to a Chinese constable from No. 2 Station. At night on the 3rd, about 11 p.m., being dead beat, he decided to retire. About 11.30 p.m. Police whistles were blown on the left and back of his house. He jumped out of bed and proceeded in the front verandah where he kept watch for some time. Two men came out from the east end of the terrace. They went round the pillars and on the steps of each house, and then round the buildings on the west end. He called his son who was asleep at the time and told him what he had seen. They both went to the front verandah again and watched to see if anything would happen. In a few minutes a man came out from the same direction as the other two and in the dim light he observed that the man had no shoes or stockings on and appeared to be a coolie. His movements were very suspicious. He visited each cellar and steps in turn. After going to the end of the terrace he made a signal to someone and looking in that direction witness saw a man, dressed in black, standing in such a position that he could command a view of the slope approaching the terrace. On the signal being given the second man advanced to meet the first at the bottom of Mr. Young's house where they stayed some time. Knowing that Mrs. Young and his family were away from home he became anxious about Mr. Young's son who was in the house with only the amah. Just as he was on the point of going down the men turned and came towards his house and after a few seconds ascended his steps. He picked up his gun which was kept in the bed-room and went downstairs very cautiously. The two men were sitting on the steps. As near as he could see in the darkness they were sitting four or five steps from the top. Something seemed to disturb them and they went down the steps. They looked around the pillars and seemed quite satisfied that no one was about. They again came to the steps, and he raised his rifle to show them that he was armed. He had thought at the time the men had noticed him standing at the door. Before he knew what had happened his rifle was off. The man threw up his arms and rolled down the steps. The man in black jumped from the fourth step where he had been standing into the corner and cried out, "Police." Immediately witness realised what had happened and he rushed upstairs for the front door key which he kept in his bed-room on the advice of Sergeant Kelly.

I can only account for the terrible accident through unconsciously pulling the trigger owing to my bad state of nerves caused by the repeated attempts of these burglars. I had not the slightest idea that these men were detectives, nor had any information been given to me or any of the residents of the terrace that these detectives were about. Had I known they were detectives I would have gone out and helped them in their work if necessary.

His wife got burglars and as far as he knew he did the best he could do, and the bleeding from the wounds. He had no assistance from any of the Indian or Chinese constables who stood around. He held the man's head in his arm and gave him water to drink and did all he could for him. On the arrival of Inspector Kent, the latter bound up the man's wound, stopped the flow of blood and did all that was possible for a man to do. He wished to make good for four years. April 1918 to April, 1919, he had been sent by the Admiralty to Invergordon, Scotland, to work for ships in the Grand Fleet. During that time he worked from seven in the morning till sometimes two a.m. Sundays included, right through that period. During that time he had had some very nasty experiences. After the battle of Jutland he was one of three to visit the inside of the *Malaga* where the whole battery on the starboard side was wiped out, and there he saw the shattered remains of friends and acquaintances he once knew. On another occasion when the *Yahol* was blown up—he was expected to visit it and did not do so—and sank in three minutes, he witnessed it. He could go on enumerating several other incidents and he considered that state of his nerves at the present time were due to those experiences. Within the last month Surgeon-Genl. Eppingsford of the Royal Navy had attended him. He and the Chief Instructor had advised him to go home and take a rest, but it was not possible at the time as they had to refit the submarines to send them up North. His duty started at 7 a.m. and continued till 10.20 p.m., Sundays included. Since the ships proceeded North the burglars had taken place and lack of sleep and the bad state of his nerves were the only reasons he could give for the regrettable accident.

Mr. Hutchison committed defendant to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. As regards bail, as the charge was serious, it was raised to \$250 by personal bond.

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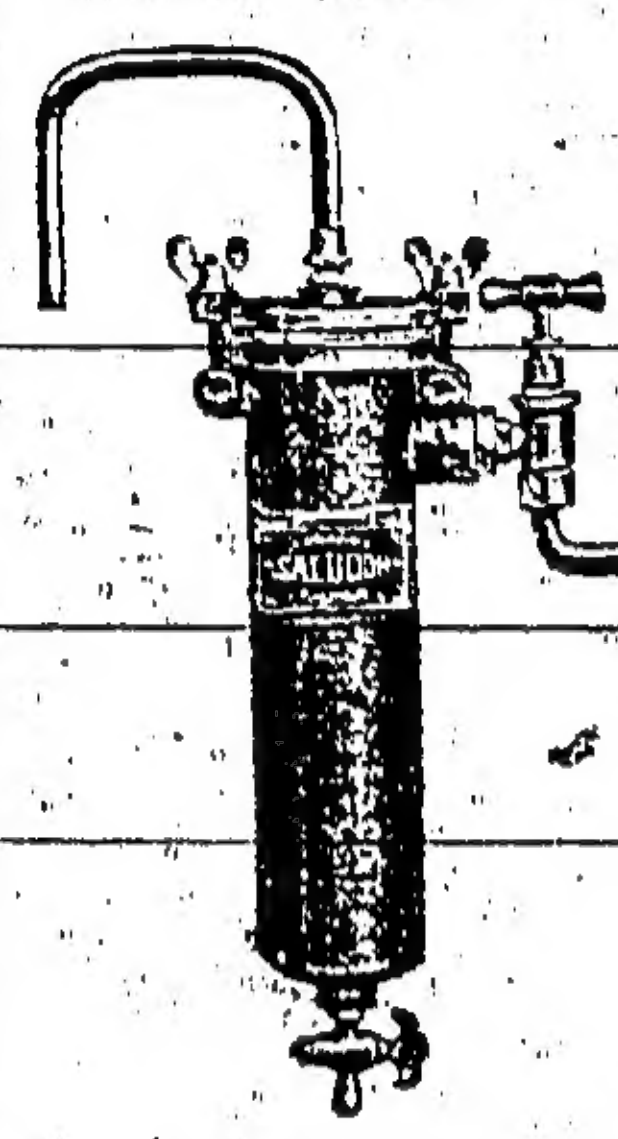
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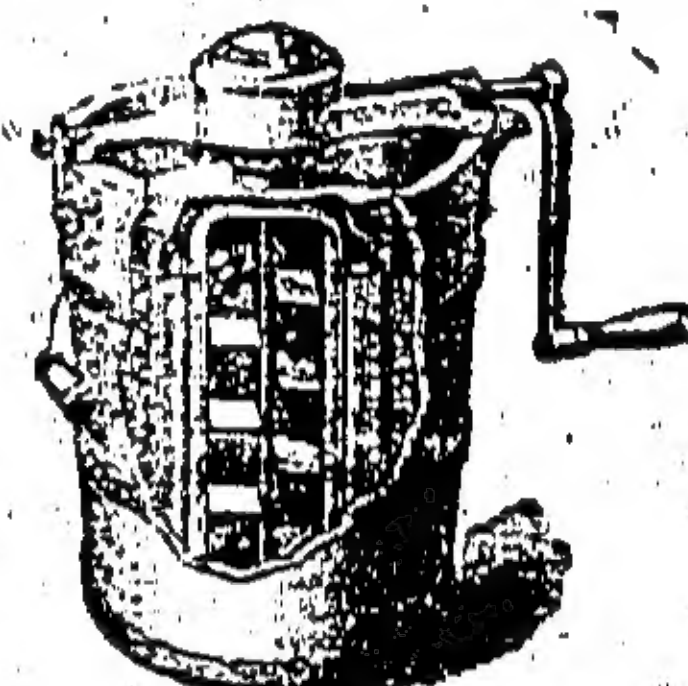
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GENT'S OUTFITTING SECTION.

POLAND'S PERILOUS POSITION:

REDS THREATENING ADVANCE

ITALIANS ATTACK GREEKS:

SEVERAL CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION:

RESULTS OF THE BALLOTS.

LATEST CABLES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PERSISTENT MR. BRYAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform, Mr. Bryan presented five amendments, including a "Bone Dry" plank.

Mr. Cochrane presented the "Wet" plank in favour of cider, light wines and beer, which was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Doherty, of California, presented a modified Irish plank, not containing a specific recognition of the Irish Republic.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the Convention as follows: "While our enemies are endeavouring to isolate us among the nations of the world, we are following the vision of the founders of the Republic who promised the world the counsel and leadership of the free people of the United States in all matters affecting human liberty. That promise was deliberately renewed when we entered the Great War for human freedom. We shall now keep faith with those who died in Flanders and redeem it. The course the party has taken fills me with confidence of victory."

DEBATE ON PLANKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4th.

In the course of the Prohibition debate on the floor of the Convention Mr. Colby, after stating his belief that such delegate will vote on the liquor question according to his convictions, declared that Mr. Bryan was emulating the Republicans who favour the Treaty but who all had reservations in their pockets. He reminded him of the group of people described as meaning will feebly. Mr. Colby diagnosed the trouble with the Senate as intellectual lock-jaw.

Senator Carter Glass bitterly criticised the efforts of those who would deprive President Wilson of the credit for the establishment of the League of Nations.

The liquor question was omitted from the platform, because the Committee did not desire to bedevil the issue referring to the Treaty question.

Senator Glass said that he was unable to agree with Mr. Bryan in regard to the latter's declaration that he was willing to remit ten billion dollars indebtedness due to the United States abroad, if that would bring universal peace. The price of peace to the United States was the blood of American soldiers. Senator Glass was unwilling to remit that price in dollars. He proposed that the "Bone Dry" plank be rejected. The proposal was rejected by 329 votes to 156.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's "Wet" plank was, likewise, rejected by 728 votes to 354. The substitute Irish plank was rejected by 675 votes against 402.

All the other attempts to amend the platform failed, including one proposed by Mr. Bryan to secure the adoption of a plank in favour of giving the Senate authority to ratify treaties by a simple majority instead of the two-thirds majority now required.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RESULTS OF TWENTY-TWO BALLOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5th.

The results of the ballots at the Convention were:

FIRST BALLOT.	Votes.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo	398
Mr. Mitchell Palmer	294
Governor Cox	124
Mr. John W. Davis	32

SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. W. G. McAdoo 389
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 294
Governor Cox 150
Mr. John W. Davis 31

Upon the announcement of the second ballot, the Convention adjourned until 9.30 a.m. on Saturday.

THIRD BALLOT.

The result of the third ballot was:

Votes.
Mr. McAdoo 393
Mr. Palmer 294
Governor Cox 177

SEVENTH BALLOT.

The order of the leaders was unchanged until the seventh ballot, in which the results were:

Votes.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 384
Governor Cox 295
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 287

The first decided break came in the seventh ballot when the New York State swung round, giving Governor Cox 88 and Mr. McAdoo 16, with the others scattered. New Jersey also veered round to Governor Cox. This is interpreted as a move to break up Mr. McAdoo's increasing strength. Indiana, Ohio and others joined the demonstrations which followed.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 320
Governor Cox 315
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 282

NINTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 380
Governor Cox 315
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 282

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 380
Governor Cox 332
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 255

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Governor Cox 404
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 375
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 201

THIRTEEN BALLOT.

Votes.
Governor Cox 428
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 363
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 183

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Governor Cox 443
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 355
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 183

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Votes.
Governor Cox 468
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 344
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 167

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Votes.
Governor Cox 430
Mr. W. G. McAdoo 372
Mr. Mitchell Palmer 166
Mr. John W. Davis 52

After this ballot, the Convention adjourned till Monday.

CONVENTION AT A DEADLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5th.

The Democratic Convention is practically at a deadlock. Efforts are being made to induce President Wilson to publish a statement in favour of some candidate, but up to now without result.

Mr. McAdoo's supporters, however, hope that the President will induce Mr. Mitchell Palmer to release his votes in favour of Mr. McAdoo, but all indications point to the Convention being forced to compromise with one of the "dark horses" of which Mr. John W. Davis (the American Ambassador in London) is the favourite. It is expected that Mr. McAdoo will release his votes in his favour.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.

In the Convention, the substitute plank recognising an independent Irish Republic was defeated, after which the Convention adopted the platform as submitted.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

A VISIT TO FREMANTLE.

PERTH, July 3rd.

The Prince of Wales visited Fremantle by launch, returning by land. There was continued enthusiasm throughout the trip.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIANS IN CONFLICT WITH GREEKS.

GREEKS PLEAD STRATEGIC NECESSITY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Times Smyrna correspondent says that a collision has occurred between the Italian and the Greek troops on the Tidir Railway, the boundary of the Greek and Italian zones. The Greeks allege that the Italians were not able to prevent a Turkish threat to the Greek communications, and, therefore, the Greeks occupied positions a few hundred yards within the Italian zone. The Italians fired on the Greek soldiers. There were several casualties on both sides. The Greeks remain in the positions which they had taken up in the Italian zone.

Egyptian Politician's Arrest.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN VIEW.

LONDON, July 5th.

Abdel Rahman, secretary of the local Committee of Egyptian Delegation in London has been arrested. Considerable importance is attached to the arrest and important developments are expected.

POLAND'S WAR.

SERIOUS POSITION OF POLISH ARMIES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Ominous reports are reaching Brussels regarding the situation of the Polish armies which are apparently hard pressed by the Bolsheviks and report a further advance by the Reds towards Rovno, an important railway centre on the Galician frontier. Anxiety is felt regarding the capacity of the Poles to maintain a prolonged resistance.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the subject, says that the Poles played for high stakes and lost. There can be no question of the Allies extricating them from the dangerous position in which they find themselves, but diplomatic intervention will probably be necessary.

AMERICA'S TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

THE BIG NINE OF THE RAILWAYS.

NEW YORK, July 2nd.

A meeting of the associated railway executives has appointed an advisory committee of nine executives to deal with transport emergencies through co-operative action on all railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is announced that the step has been taken as a result of the special Committee's report which concluded that in order to preserve private ownership it was incumbent on individual companies, by voluntary action and co-operation, to establish some authoritative agency authorized to deal promptly and effectively with such emergencies as contemplated in the Transportation Act.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the finals of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, Magdalen College, Oxford, beat the Leander Club by two lengths. Time 7 mins. 24 secs. The Diamond Sculls was won by J. Beresford who beat D. Gollan by three lengths. Time 8 mins. 57 secs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Cambridge beat Marylebone Cricket Club by 29 runs.

EARLIER CABLES.

PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Daily News publishes a remarkable document alleged to have been discovered by the Soviet authorities at Archangel, a copy of which, also, was found among Admiral Kolchak's papers.

The document, which was handed to the British Labourites recently in Russia, purports to deal with negotiations between Mr. Winston Churchill and White Russian representative, Colonel Golovin, who alleges that Mr. Churchill, enjoying the highest secrecy, fearing the criticism of the Labourites.

Secondly, that Mr. Churchill promised to help the anti-Bolshevik campaign in every way, promising to postpone indefinitely the evacuation of Archangel; Thirdly, that Mr. Churchill promised to give secret help to General Denikin, also sending technical troops; Fourthly, that selected Russian prisoners in Germany would be organized to fight the Bolsheviks; Fifthly, that Mr. Churchill promised to "ask the Commons for £24,000,000 under the above-mentioned pretext; Sixthly, that in all intervention matters Mr. Churchill recognized the authority of Admiral Kolchak.

The document is in the form of a report to Mr. Bismarck, the Teutonic Foreign Minister.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIED MISSIONS.

SPA, July 5th.

The Allied Missions have arrived and were given an ovation. On the contrary the German were received in a chilling silence.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR GERMANS.

LONDON, July 5th.

As regards the Brussels Conference, Reuters learns that the conference successfully resulted in achieving a united front regarding the execution of the Treaty of Versailles. Therefore, the Germans will have no opportunity of profiting by the Allied differences.

MEMORIAL OF GERMAN ECONOMISTS.

BERLIN, July 4th.

A memorial signed by twenty-two prominent German economists which was presented to the Peace Conference on July 1st in view of the Spa Conference says that the German offer of May 1919 to pay the maximum hundred milliard marks gold cannot be repeated as the economic position of Germany has considerably worsened. Germany's minimum import needs for the next twelve months are 1,500,000 tons of foodstuffs, and 30,000 tons of phosphates for which Germany requires foreign credit to form an emergency loan. The memorial lays down conditions of German offer including one that the restitution of articles taken from the occupied territories be considered a part of the reparations debt.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE INDEMNITY BASIS DISCUSSED.

BRUSSELS, July 3rd.

It is understood that the Conference has decided upon a draft Note for presentation to the German delegates at Spa. The Note insists on the delivery to the Allies of all war material, also the abolition of conscription. A private meeting of the Premiers reached an agreement on the appointment of the indemnity on a basis of 31 parts to France, 25 to Britain and 28 to the other Allies. Difficulties have, however, arisen regarding the distribution of the last-named 28. The matter was again discussed this morning.

HOW REPARATION WILL BE DIVIDED.

BRUSSELS, July 3rd.

The Conference of Premiers has resumed discussion of the distribution of the indemnity. Provisional suggestions for a division on a preferential basis were abandoned temporarily. It is understood that proposals will now be made whereby Belgium abandons her right to preferential indemnity, receiving instead a percentage of the total reparation, which will work out for France at 52, Britain, 22, and Belgium, 14. It is understood the Italians are favourably disposed to the proposal.

ITALY AND BELGIUM.

PARIS, July 3rd.

It is learned from Brussels that the work of the Conference was delayed unexpectedly owing to a hitch in connection with Belgium's percentage of the indemnity. The incident is believed to be due to the action of Italy in demanding that Belgium should abandon in Italy's favour part of the percentage assigned to her. It is expected that the matter will be settled to-day, Italy having declared that she will not insist on a system of annual payments, provided an agreement on the percentage of Germany's payments for each of the Allies is fixed prior to the Spa Conference.

A GERMAN APOLOGY.

INSULTING BEHAVIOUR OF THE POPULATION.

BERLIN, July 3rd.

The Minister of Defence has apologized to the Allies for the insulting behaviour of the population at Bremen and elsewhere during the Allied Commission's tour of inspection when supervising disarmament.

GERMANY MUST DISARM.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE DECISION.

BRUSSELS, July 3rd.

The Conference came to the conclusion that it is necessary to secure the disarmament of Germany at any price, and Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson were directed to consider practical means of imposing upon Germany the execution of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

PROVIDED CONFIDENCE WAS ESTABLISHED.

BERLIN, July 3rd.

Lord D'Abernon (the British Ambassador), in presenting his credentials, declared that provided confidence was established by loyalty and good faith, the mission was entitled to expect not only latitude, but also assistance in development.

"THE ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST." Baron D'Abernon said a world crisis could only be met by general co-operation. He added that an essential foundation for us was the firm maintenance of the present alliance and strict execution of the Peace Treaty. Herr Ebert replied that the German Government and people were united and earnest in their resolve to meet their obligations and dispel the atmosphere of distrust.

LATEST CABLES.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

GREATEST MIXED DOUBLES EVER SEEN.

LONDON, July 3rd.

At Wimbledon in the Gentlemen's Doubles final, E. T. A. Garland and R. N. Williams (America) beat Lieut.-Col. A. B. F. Kingscott and J. C. Parks (England) by 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, thus becoming champions of the world as the Australian holders (P. O'Hara Wood and R. V. Thomas) are not defending the title.

In the Mixed Doubles Championship final, G. Patterson and Miss Suzanne Lenglen beat R. Lycett and Miss Ryan (the holders) by 7-5, 6-3. This was the greatest mixed doubles ever seen. Lycett was the outstanding player of the four-some.

In the Ladies' Doubles, Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Laurence Dreyfus.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PLAYER DEFEATS PATTERSON.

LONDON, July 3rd.

At Wimbledon, for the singles championship of the world, W. T. Tilden (America) beat Gerald Patterson (Australia), the holder, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

LATER.

Tilden's victory provided the most convincing all-round tennis ever seen in this country. Throughout the game was terrific. Both possess super-services, furnishing both with many winners out right, but the test came when after an experimental first set, Tilden settled down to plugging the lower's back-hand relentlessly with a heavily chopped ball, which throughout the last three sets Patterson was seen netting consistently. Experts point out that Patterson's back-hand was fundamentally weak, hence he plays it with a forehand grip and the forehand face of the racket.

IRISH UNREST.

DISAFFECTION SPREADS TO INDIA.

SIMLA, July 4th.

On the arrival of the last mail from England the Connacht Rangers got much excited over the accounts which reached them of recent events in Ireland. One-fourth of the Battalion remained entirely loyal to the Colonel, but the remainder laid down their arms, surrendered their ammunition, and, while entirely respectful to their officers, regretted their inability to perform their duties. They declared that their sympathies were with their friends at home.

They are now in a separate camp with another British Regiment in charge.

When this news reached a detachment at Solan in the Simla Hills, some of the men tried to seize their arms and cartridges. The guard fired, and two were killed and one wounded. All is now quiet.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CONGRESS.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUGGESTIONS APPROVED.

GENOA, July 3rd.

A plenary sitting of the Congress approved the unemployment suggestions mentioned on July 2nd.

THE THREE-WATCH SYSTEM.

A Commission of the Seamen's Conference has decided to recommend the three-watch system on large vessels for the deck and engine-room, including officers, regulations therefor to be made after consultation with the organizations of shipowners. The seamen decided that there be no limitations in hours in case of emergency.

BRITAIN'S COTTON INDUSTRY NO HOPE OF SLUMP IN PRICES.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Weekly Dispatch says Sir Charles Macara is of the opinion that the world position of the cotton industry offers no hope of a slump or even of any marked lowering of prices. The only thing that can cause a marked decline in prices will be the removal of the Excess Profits Duty, the continuance of which Sir Charles Macara declares indefensible.

SIBERINA CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE LATEST NOTE ISSUE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The currency question in Siberia is the same as the currency question everywhere else, only more so. Every issue of notes has been more depreciated than the last. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, says the Japan Chronicle, was vigorously denounced because it would not accept Kolchak notes. Even those who accept Kolchak notes draw the line at Semtnof.

Now the Provisional Government at Vladivostock, in receipt of or expecting immediately a large stock of notes ordered from American printers by Kerensky, has announced that henceforth these new notes alone are to be current, and that all holders of other kinds must come promptly and change them at the rate of a hundred (some reports say two hundred) old rubles to one new one. Against this as already reported, the Consular body in Vladivostock has protested.

Later news is that the foreign business houses of Vladivostock have suspended business in protest against the order.

SANITARY BOARD.

OFFENSIVE TRADES DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided and those present were Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Ozorio, Col. Humphrey, Dr. W. W. Prowse (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

When discussing the proposed amendment of the Offensive Trade by-laws, the Chairman thought that although the Board had extensive powers under the nuisance section it should be a condition of the licence that precautions be taken against nuisances which in some trades must inevitably arise, such as in dusty trades. The trades of rag storing also was aimed at, for the reason that the rags, collected from outside as well as in the Colony, were likely to harbour vermin. Proper disinfection should be insisted on beforehand.

Dr. Ozorio seconded the amendment and suggested that the Board should be empowered to issue licences in issuing these licences, Dr. Ozorio suggested a permanent sub-committee and the Chairman adopted the suggestion.

On the proposed new procedure for time-washing the Chairman pointed out that better machinery was needed to enforce time-washing, and he suggested to ask the Department to attend to the matter, instead of as now waiting until the department had time for them. This was made too much work for the end of the season.

Mr. Tso said some responsible person must supervise the washing; it should not be left to the public.

The Chairman said the washing would be properly supervised and the amendment was agreed to.

JOBS GOING A-BEGGING.

CHINESE YOUTH AS HIGH CUSTOMS' OFFICIAL.

HOW TWO MEN WERE TRICKED.

A Chinese youth, who was before the Magistrate yesterday, commenced his criminal career when only fifteen years of age, in a manner which proved that he had entered any legitimate business he would have had a promising career. The youth is a born flatterer, with an appearance that inspires confidence, and a glib tongue that eventually proved his undoing. Having lived all his life in the streets and depending on his wits for a living, he developed an acumen which helped him in many deceptions played on a gullible public. About a month ago he went to a tailoring establishment in the city and entered into conversation with two of the men who were working there. He interested himself in their work in the salary they were drawing, and ascertaining that they were ambitious and wished to leave their present trade he told them that he was a high customs official who was able to offer them jobs in his department at good salaries. In fact, he said there were several jobs going a-begging, and he could secure employment for both of them. The only thing they would have to do was to give him \$12 each for their uniforms as cloth was dear and the Government was unable to give them free uniforms. The men were delighted at the offer and immediately handed him \$24. He asked them to accompany him to the Customs Head Office to procure an order on the tailors and they went with him. When they reached the head office the youth asked them to wait at the door while he went up to see the chief. The men waited for him and about half an hour later he came down with a piece of paper in his hand, explaining that the same was an order to the tailor for their uniform. He next took them to a tailoring establishment where he again asked them to wait at the door while he had a conversation with the manager. They waited for a couple of hours and finding that the youth did not turn up they became suspicious and informed the Police. The youth, however, had made himself scarce and was not discovered till a fortnight later when he was noticed by one of his victims addressing a crowd. He was then arrested and charged at the Magistrate with obtaining money under false pretences, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and to receive eight strokes of the birch.

BANISHEE BLAMES HIS MOTHER.

</

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one
silver share No. 45 now converted into 5
old shares in this Society standing in the
name of Messrs. D. W. Burt & Co., of London,
has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one
month from the date hereof the above document
is not cancelled and of no effect and a certificate
for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its
stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
for General Manager.
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 8. 5.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel which has just been
completely renovated and refurnished is
now up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

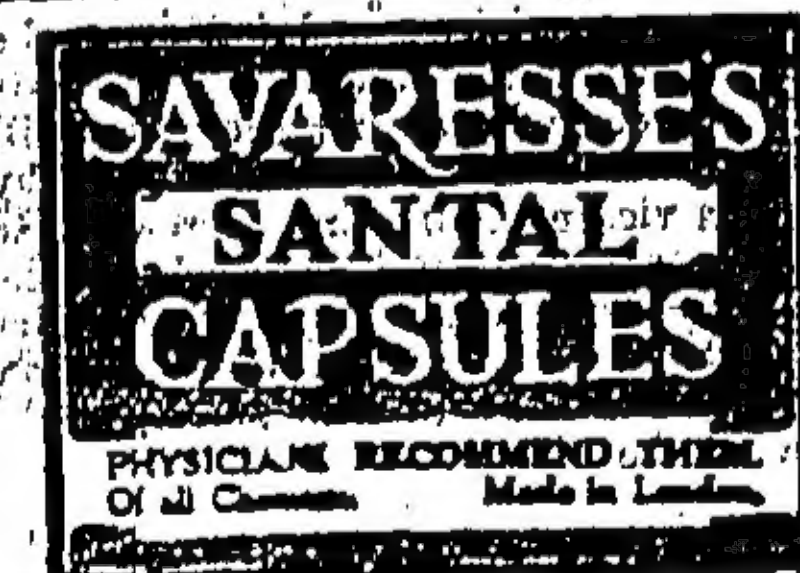
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TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on
Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU-BUSSAN-KAISHA



LADIES
For functional troubles, daisy, pain,
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by A. G. G. G.

WITHOUT FURTHER LOSS OF TIME IN RECOVERING
FROM THE EFFECTS OF
DR. LE CLERC'S LIVER PILLS FOR THE
LIVER PILLS FOR THE
LIVER PILLS FOR THE
LIVER PILLS FOR THE

AFTER A LONG ABSENCE

CAUSED BY THE WAR

A CONSIGNMENT
IS JUST TO HAND
OF THE FAMOUS

NESTLE'S
THICK RICH
CREAM

IN 2 SIZES

11 ozs. ... 90 cents per tin.

5 ozs. ... 60 cents per tin.

SOLD BY LANE, CRAWFORD
AND OTHER STORES.

Can be "WHIPPED" but cannot be BEATEN.
FREE FROM PRESERVATIVES.

THE
SUNSTRAND
ADDING MACHINE
WILL SPEED UP YOUR OFFICE WORK.
Let us Demonstrate.
ALEX. ROSS & CO
25, DES VOEUX-ROD GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. K417



You can't work if you don't feel right.
Get rid of that lazy feeling and those threatening headaches
by taking

SAL HEPATICA

every morning. A teaspoonful in a glass of water.
On Sale At All Chemists.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted
barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an
instant by the addition of hot or cold water
only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 20th.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

M. Painleve, the former French Premier,
heading a mission of French scientists,
reached here on Tuesday and yesterday
was received in audience by President
Hsu Shi-chang, to whom he presented
the diploma of honorary doctor,
which degree had been conferred upon the
Chief Executive by the University of
Paris. M. Painleve is the guest of President
Hsu at the Grand Hotel de Pekin, and it
was here that he suffered a slight
accident on Wednesday, when his arm was
injured in the elevator. The object of the
mission is scientific and cultural. It hopes
to study conditions in China and make
French culture better known in this country.
After eight days' stay at the Grand
Hotel de Pekin, M. Painleve will be the
guest of the French Minister, M. Boppe,
at the Legation, and will afterwards visit
Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and Haiphong.

THE MURDERED AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Neither British nor American mission
organisations make claims upon the Chinese
Government for compensation in the
event of their workers losing their lives
through revolutionary outbreaks or at the
hands of bandits, a fact which makes
exceedingly interesting the offer of Chang
Ching-yao, the discredited Tschun of
Hunan, to pay \$45,000 compensation to the
American Reformed Mission for the murder
of the Rev. A. W. Reimert at Yochow
by Chang Ching-yao's troops. General
Chang reports that the murderer was discovered
and summarily executed. It is
understood that the offer has not yet been
transmitted to the American Legation.

OF BRITISH INTEREST.

Mr. R. H. Clive, of the Far Eastern
Department of the British Foreign Office,
arrived here on Monday in order to take
over charge of the British Legation during
the absence of Sir Benby Aiston, who
leaves next week for a short furlough in
England. On Wednesday President Hsu
entertained the British Minister, Mr.
Clive, Sir Somerville Head, and Mr. S.
Barton to luncheon at the Presidency.

CHINA'S DISGRACE BECOMES CHINA'S SORROW.
It used to be said that the Ketteler
Monument which stood in the Hutamen was
China's disgrace because it was erected
by the Chinese Imperial Government, in
1901 at the behest of the German Imperial
Government as a permanent apology for the
murder of the German Minister, Baron
von Ketteler, but now in its re-erected
form in the Central Park it has become
China's sorrow.

The object of its transfer
was not merely the removal of a stigma
on the national reputation but the commemoration
of the Victory of Right over
Might. Unfortunately, however, China
feels that by reason of the Shanghai award
of the Peace Conference she is not in a
position to celebrate the end of the world
war and the coming of peace. As all the
world knows, China is bitterly disappointed
over the failure of the Peace Conference
to render the justice which she expected,
and thus it is that China cannot rejoice
over the completion of the restoration of
the beautiful marble pulpit, nor honour
the occasion as it should be.

LI SUM LING.

One of the conditions of Li Sum Ling's
release was that he should give an undertaking
not to send any more telegrams
from Peking to newspapers outside. This
he has done. His experience proved the
value and the number of his friends, as it
was through the instrumentality of the
Minister of Finance and of Mr. Chow
Tze-chi, the prospective Minister of
Finance, that he was liberated.

THE THERMOMETER.

This week the weather has been exceptionally
hot, the thermometer registering on
Thursday 101 in the shade. The North
generally is still bewailing the absence of
rain, and in most villages processions and
petitions praying for rain are very common.
In Peking three of the seven wells have
gone dry.

THE HUNAN AFFAIR.

The authorities are apparently determined
to treat the southern occupation of Hunan
as a local affair which should not be
permitted to interfere with the peace
negotiations. Such attitude is appreciated
when it is known that there is good reason
for believing that the Southern advance
was made possible through collusion with
certain of the Northern generals. Chang
Ching-yao was generally detested in
Hunan, where the people wanted a Hunanese
in charge, and when it is remembered
that the operations were carried out by
Hunanese themselves, this explanation
sounds extremely feasible. Chang is not
adding to his reputation by asking for the
punishment of his brother, his son, and a
host of other incompetents who neglected
their military duties and showed cowardice
in the presence of the enemy. A magazine
is being issued tonight depriving a few of
the titles and honours.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & Co., LIMITED,

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

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MARINE MOTORS AND MOTOR BOATS.

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SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

THORNYCROFT OIL FUEL SYSTEM.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

THORNYCROFT WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

THORNYCROFT MOTOR VEHICLES.

30 H.P. & 50 H.P. MARINE SETS IN STOCK.

For quotations apply—

S. HOWARD,

ROOM 558,

HONGKONG HOTEL,

Motor Expert for China.

THE FUJI PAPER MFG. CO., LTD.,
TOKIO

(The Largest Paper Mill in the Orient).

Promptitude in Execution of Order

PAPER

Quickest Delivery from Large Stock on hand.

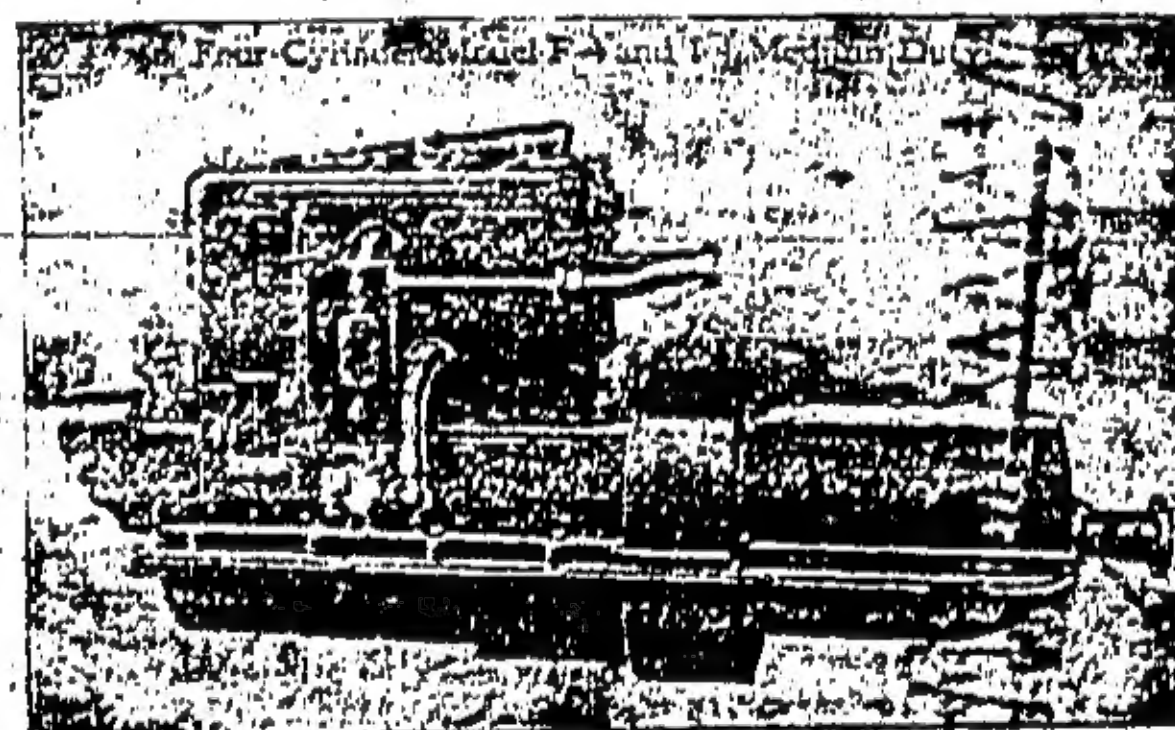
SOLE AGENTS:

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HONGKONG.

MILLER ENGINES



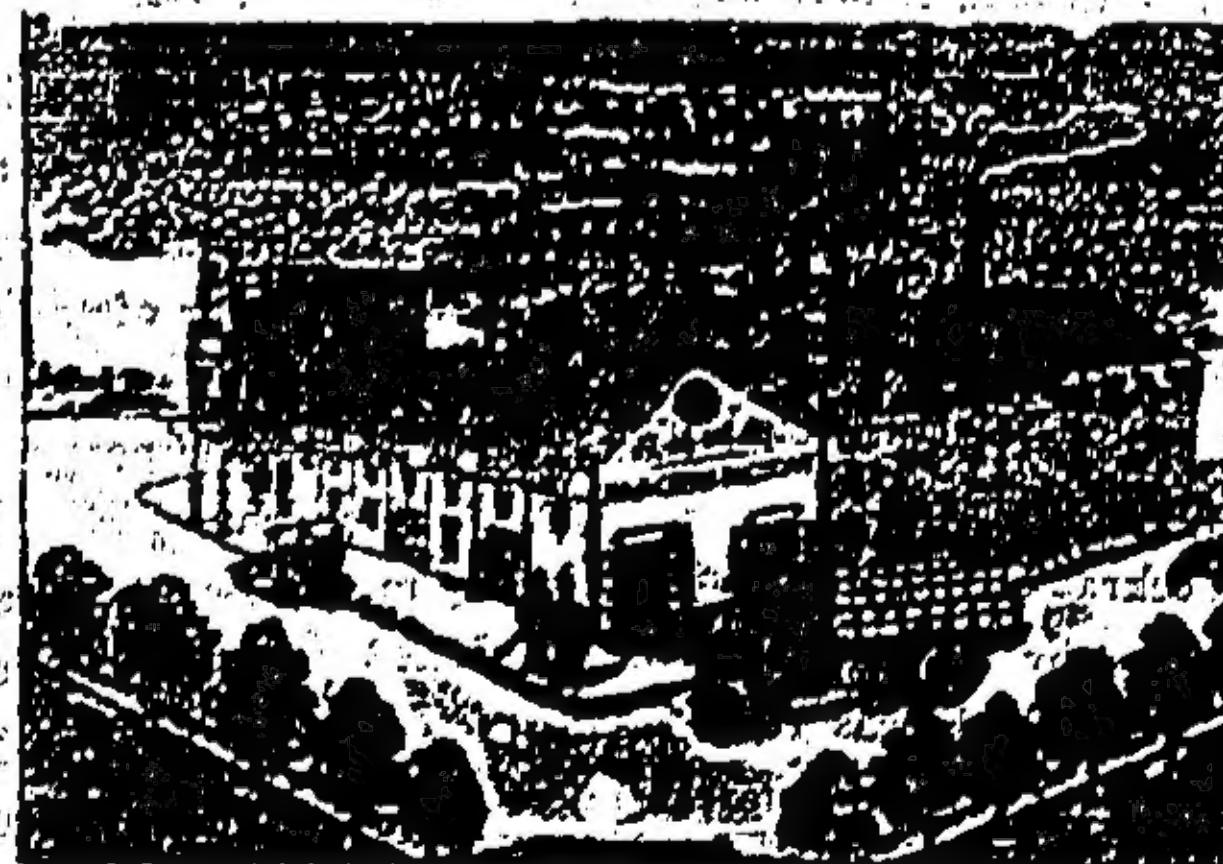
In stock 4, 6, 10 & 20 H.P. Marine Motors.

Manufacturers' Representatives:

UNION ENGINEERING CO.

York Building.

Chater Road.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness;
Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but
when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against;
Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods
Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust.
Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and compares most favourably with other Oils used
for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 227, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel. 1202.

Factory:—No. 26, Kwo Lin Street, SAMBAHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 15th July.
Subject to change without notice.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to BRIMS & CO., CANTON. General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th July	Noon
MANILA Cebu & Iloilo	"TAMING"	On 10th July	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 10th July	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 13th July	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHINKIANG"	On 13th July	10 A.M.
WIRAWAT, CHENGFOO, & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Agents.

TELEPHONE 38.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY	9th July, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart	TUESDAY	13th July, at 3 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. J. H. Thomson	FRIDAY	16th July, at 3 P.M.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION"	... via Suez	7th July
"CITY OF ORAN"	... via Suez	27th July
"PARKING"	... via Suez	8th Aug.
"NINGBOH"	... via Suez	8th Sept.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REES & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANNA"	4,100	21st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	4,400	17th July	Straits Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,300	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"JEYPORE" (Cargo)	5,300	17th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,500 | 10th July. | Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAFORE" (Cargo only)	5,200	8th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"TORILLA"	9,000	8th July 10 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,300	12th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	14th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,400	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta or Singapore and return in the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 5ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & BROTHERS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

15, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating 21st following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ENDICOTT"	... About July	10th
"WHEATLAND"	... About July	15th
"ELDRIDGE"	... About July	20th
"ELKTON"	... About Aug.	10th

For PORTLAND direct.

"AMERCO"	... About July	12th
"PAWLET"	... About July	23th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 3477 & 3478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"PERSIA MARU"	3,000	July 6th
"KOREA MARU"	3,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	3,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)
"TENYO MARU"	3,000	Aug. 17th
"SEINTO MARU"	3,000	Sept. 6th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BAILEIA, CAMARAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BERNOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 20th
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th
"SEITO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2174 & 2175.

Agents at Canton:

MERRILL T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 18th July
	"ANDRE LEBON" 12,000	On or about 3rd Aug.
	"PAUL LEBON" 12,000	On or about 15th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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O. S. K.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 26th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Friday, 18th July

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 12th July

"ALTAL MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—Three steamer

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"KAISO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 12,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Aug. 18th

"CHINA" ... July 22nd

"NILE" ... 28th Aug.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Principal, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1914. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Downward	About	Upward	About
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 25th	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 28th
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 2nd	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 23rd
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 5th	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 8th
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7th	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points to Transshipment en route. Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office: Prince's Buildings, Chater House.

Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Munarra Maru	7th July
SHANGHAI	Gregory Appear	8th July
JAPAN	Kanichi Maru	9th July
STRAITS	Tenshin Maru	10th July
CANADA, U.S.A. and SHANGHAI	Mikura Maru	11th July
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Kamo Maru	12th July
SAIGON	Amazone	13th July
STRAITS	Shidzuka Maru	15th July
BOMBAY	Kanagawa Maru	18th July
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Aki Maru	20th July

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and *North China	Shanwei	Wednesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	Wednesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Torika	Thursday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Nimrang	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonjong	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taiwan	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chama	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Kajo Maru	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Nagoya	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Chinkiang	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via N. Korea, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Koro Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kwanchow	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe and Seattle	Hai Hong	Friday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.

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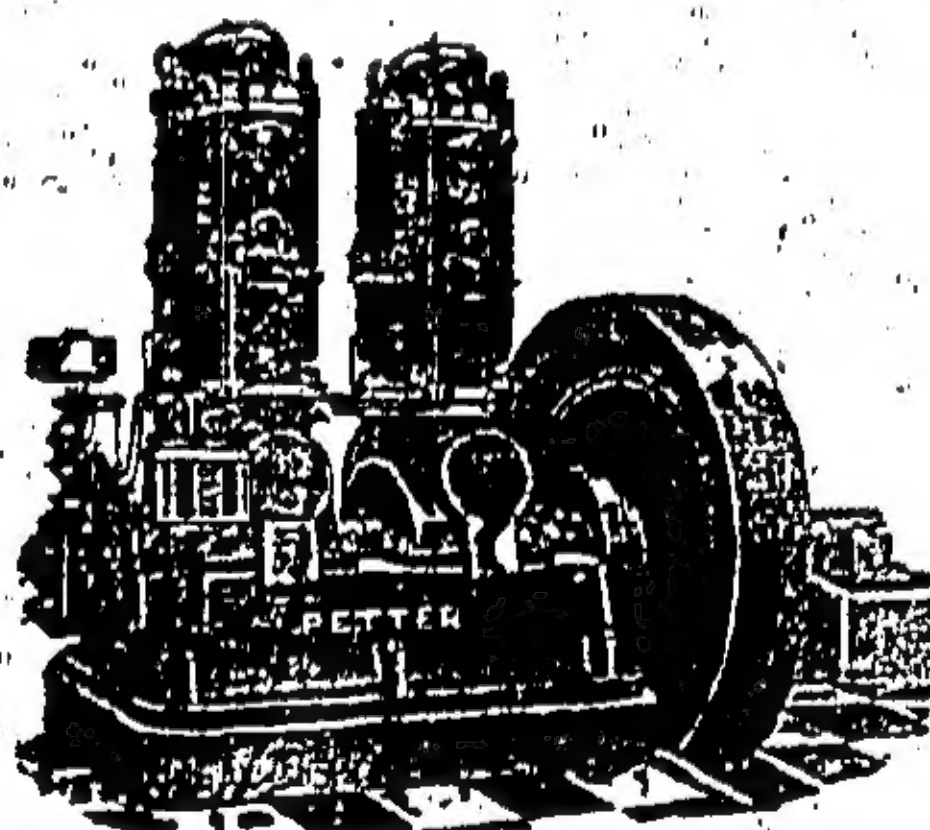
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July 6th.	
On London—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	... 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	... 3/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	... 3/7 1/2
Documentary bills, 4 months sight	... 3/7 1/2
On P. & O.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 940
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 73 1/2
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, on demand ... nom.
On Yokohama—	On demand ... 137
On Manila—	On demand—Pescos ... 137
On Singapore—	On demand ... 138 1/2
On Batavia—	On demand ... 138 1/2
On Haiphong—	On demand ... nom.
On Saigon—	On demand ... nom.
On Bangkok—	On demand ... 58
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 5.40 n.
Gold LEAP 100 fine, per tael	\$37.20
Bar Silver per oz	\$22.

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Per cent.	
Hongkong, 50 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount.
Hongkong, 10	0.45
Canton, 80	9.80
Canton, 10	0.00 Premium

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Mokuang, Nanto, Fusan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamou, Tohyen, Aki.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUSINS, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 2, Des Vieux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

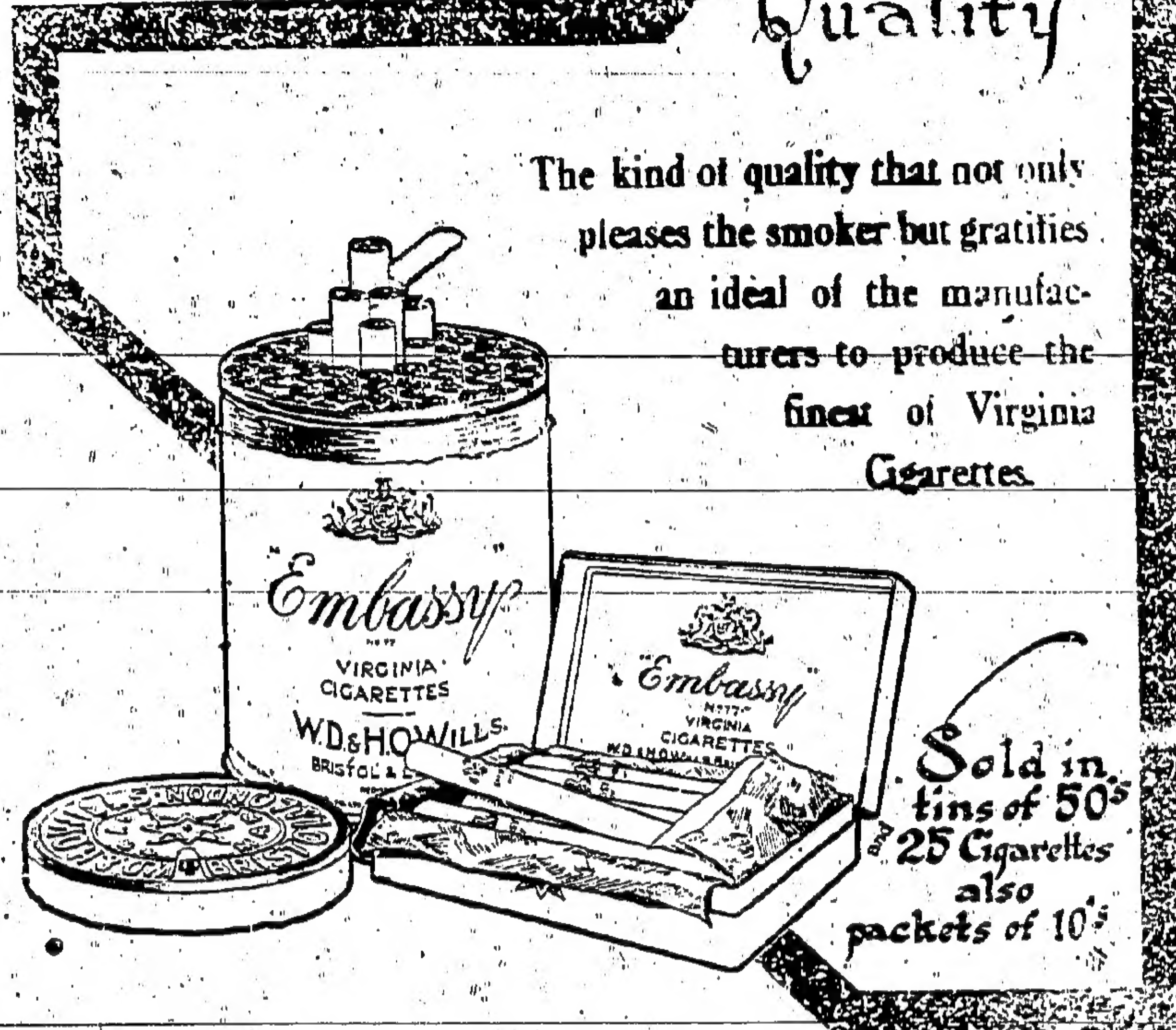
Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

Bankers: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent; per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 24th, 1920.

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Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kai Ying Fo, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwock, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lin.

Chief Manager:—Kao Tong Po, Esq. Asst. Manager:—L. Lee Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annum.

KAN TONG CO. Chief Manager
Hongkong, February 15th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Fernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

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In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	21,500,000
Sterling	\$23,000,000
Silver	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, Chairman, A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DAWSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. J. GIBSON, G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LEUNG, Esq., A. S. GUBBAY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOY, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

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Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

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Head Office: 15bis Rue LaFayette, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Shanghai, Singapore, Canton, Nankai, Tientsin, Djibouti, Fapete, Tourane, Haiphong, Peking, Pondichery, Hankow, Phnom-Penh, Vladivostok, Hanoi.

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L. BERENDOAGUR, Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

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J. TSANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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